

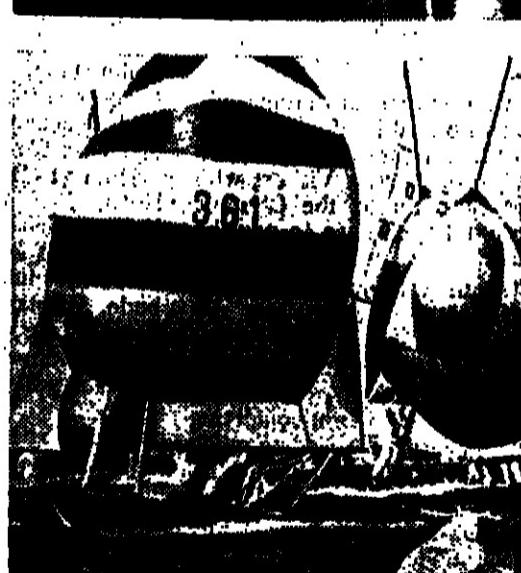
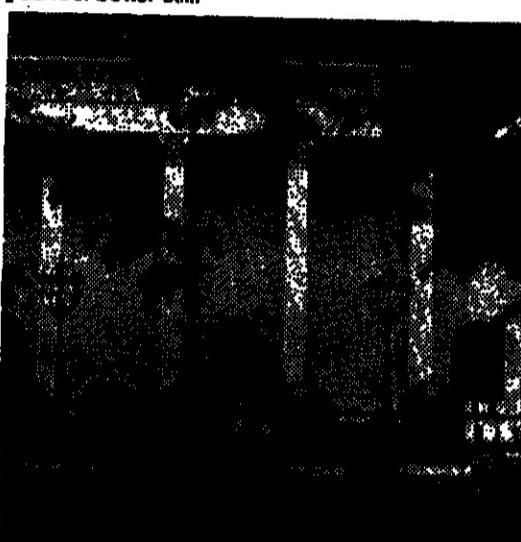


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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Wretched financial system discussed in Washington

Representatives of 118 countries from the non-Communist world convened at the Washington Sheraton Park Hotel to discuss for a week the wretched condition of the international monetary system.

The old system is dead, many advocates of reform crowed, but the cry "Long live the new system" did not follow. Only the vague outlines of the new system are apparent.

Not even optimists feel it will emerge in black and white within a year. Both politicians and monetary experts will need years working out the details, though of course a majority of countries have indicated the direction developments can be expected to take.

Whatever happens fixed exchange rates,

the basis of the old system, are to be retained, but with greater leeway in terms of both band-width and moderate de- and revaluations.

In order to ease the strain on the United States as a reserve currency country the system is to be made more independent of the dollar and the links between the dollar and gold further severed.

Gold is to decline in significance for the international monetary system. Its place will increasingly be taken by "paper

The crisis began with what in retrospect would appear to have been a relatively harmless move, the floating of a number of currencies. It now amounts to a struggle for political power giving rise to anxiety lest reasonable attempts to reach an economic solution come to grief.

The political tumult was caused by the United States, which viewed the European exchange-rate moves as a further attack on the battered prestige of the dollar.

In view, moreover, of economic difficulties at home President Nixon decided to take drastic action and on 15 August announced details of a package designed to attract voters at home and bridge the balance-of-payments gap.

Above all Mr Nixon's moves bore witness in no uncertain terms to America's claim to leadership as the strongest Western power even though the United States might at present be in the throes of an economic crisis.

Many IMF delegates were unhappy in Washington about the tribute the United States demanded, but the gathering of monetary and financial specialists was far enough to concede that American deficit spending, now made out to be a cardinal sin, used to be considered an American virtue.

Assurances of assistance from all sides in sharing the American burden and cutting back the US balance-of-payments deficit were thus more than a mere submission to reality. They represented an admission of partial responsibility for the present situation resulting from inflationary policies.

Talks on burden-sharing and realignment of exchange rates are now a joint item on the agenda. On the sidelines, as it were, the Group of Ten, consisting of the countries backing the major Western currencies, and the Finance Ministers of



New CDU chairman elected

Rainer Barzel, 47, (left), being congratulated on his election to the chairmanship of the CDU by his defeated opponent, Helmut Kohl, 41. A decisive 244 votes were cast for Herr Barzel and 174 for Herr Kohl. On the extreme right Ludwig Erhard, former chancellor and the man responsible for West Germany's economic miracle, looks on.

the European Common Market agreed on new deadlines and agendas.

Discussions are to continue, all concerned realising that prolongation of the present state of affairs represents not only a possible end to free convertibility and the introduction of exchange controls but also a risk of contraction of world trade.

US Treasury Secretary John Connally outlined tough and tricky proposals on the penultimate day of the conference. America's import surcharge, which could lead to protectionism and controls all over the world, might, he said, be subject to negotiation if other countries showed willingness to cut back on trade restrictions that have long been a thorn in America's side.

This hint was directed primarily at Japan and the Common Market. These free trade moves were to be accompanied by a temporary floating of all currencies.

There can be no doubt that worldwide currency floating would lead to revaluation in both Europe and Japan that might "for a while" as Karl Schiller of this country put in his final press conference appear tolerable but would in the long run be unacceptable.

This being the case the Americans might, though this is virtually sheer speculation, be prepared to consider devaluing the dollar and not reject the idea out of hand.

The possibility would be a more likely proposition if progress could be achieved on burden-sharing, particularly in respect of the foreign exchange costs of stationing US troops abroad and in development aid.

Fritz Schlosser

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 October 1971)

Four-Power Agreement has been defused.

As the prelude makes it appear more than likely that the inter-German negotiations will follow the same pattern as the Four-Power talks and take ages to circumnavigate the various pitfalls a number of questions remain open.

It may, for instance, well be that the question of who on the Western side is to sign the traffic agreement with the GDR when it comes to the pinch will recur.

One opportunity would be an agreement on the improvement of postal traffic and offset payments to the GDR by this country's Bundespost.

Now that the GDR has consented to the Bundespost acting on West Berlin's behalf State Secretary Bahr has issued an invitation to Michael Kohl, his GDR opposite number, to resume negotiations.

The two men have agreed to start talks on civil passengers and freight traffic between the Federal Republic and the three Western sectors of Berlin. For the time being, then, the GDR's demand that West Berlin and the Federal Republic negotiate separately at laid down in the

(Der Tagesspiegel, 2 October 1971)

Language row on

Four-Power agreement pushed aside

Kenneth Rush, US ambassador to Bonn, has stated on more than one occasion that he was only prepared to sign the Four-Power agreement on Berlin on learning that agreement had been reached on a German-language version of the treaty.

So there can be no saying that the importance of an agreed German-language version for negotiations between the German authorities on details of how the Four-Power Agreement is to be implemented is merely relative.

The GDR, however, went back on its approval of a German-language version of the Agreement on the day the Four Powers signed the treaty and subsequent agreement has yet to be reached.

Egon Bahr of this country has admitted that differences of opinion in interpreting the terms of the agreement still exist and continue to stymie negotiations between the two German states.

Bonn has now abandoned the mud-slinging on interpretation of the agreement and instead called on the GDR to show willing by taking action appropriate considerations.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS**Britain's spy-expulsions have not dramatically undermined detente efforts**

The expulsion of 105 Soviet diplomats and officials raises a number of issues in relation to Britain's policy towards the Eastern Bloc, particularly now that the Foreign Office aide-mémoire to the Kremlin links KGB operations in Britain with the European security conference on which the Soviet Union is so keen.

Britain has made it unmistakably clear that it will only agree to a conference of this kind on condition that KGB activity in Britain is cut back considerably.

Since it is well known that Whitehall has so far been less enthusiastic about the idea of a security conference than other Western governments' suspicions were bound to arise that Prime Minister Heath and Foreign Secretary Douglas-Home would like to prevent or at least postpone the holding of a security conference.

The juncture at which Whitehall resorted to this drastic measure might even give rise to suspicions that it represents an attempt by Whitehall to undermine Chancellor Brandt's *Ostpolitik*.

It was only to be expected that the Soviet Union would put this interpretation to the expulsion order, and have its propaganda machine make out the order to be a reversion to cold war.

But then it was too late for the Foreign Office's attempt to make the expulsion out to be of no political significance to have any effect.

A more convincing argument mustered by the British government is that it is not Whitehall that is holding up a European drop-out whose overgrown intelligence bureaucracy casts doubt on the seriousness of his political masters' intentions.

What the Soviet government ought to be doing, Whitehall argues, is to put their secret service chief in his place. In other

Yugoslavia rehabilitated into Moscow's circle of friends**Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger**

Pravda was lavish in its choice of words to describe General Secretary Brezhnev's visit to Belgrade. It talked in terms of fraternal feelings between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

There was the significant traditional formula of warm fraternal greetings conveyed to the Yugoslavs by Mr Brezhnev in the name of Soviet workers.

In the opinion of Soviet observers the ideological importance of the visit, which is considered to have been a great success, is almost on a par with the foreign policy consequences.

In addition to a fairly uniform view of major international problems the foreign policy consequence is, Moscow feels, in the main that Peking will not be able to establish a foothold in the Balkans — certainly not with Yugoslav support.

Had this not been the case, political observers in Moscow feel, the visit would have been a far less cordial affair and there would have been no question of extending an invitation to President Tito to pay the Soviet Union a return visit.

The ideological passages in the joint declaration are not to be underestimated either, Moscow feels. They contrast sharply with the gloomy forecasts about the Yugoslav way to socialism privately made in the Soviet capital until recently.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

words Britain trusts that the Kremlin will not allow itself to be diverted from its political aims by an intelligence slip-up, always providing, of course, that it really considers these aims to be important.

The British government does not expect serious political consequences to ensue but is prepared for the possibility. To a certain extent, of course, it had no choice in the matter.

Whitehall had to act once the Soviet secret service learnt of the desertion of a high-ranking intelligence official and could no longer be in any doubt as to the fact that its network of agents had been blown.

Otherwise the KGB would have grown increasingly audacious and the Kremlin been increasingly contemptuous in its dismissals of protests lodged by London.

The question ex-Labour Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart is now asking is

whether the government had to stage such a spectacular show. It could have expelled the offenders in smaller groups and with far less publicity.

The effect on the Soviet Union would not have been so intense and the political consequences could have been kept to within calculable limits.

Whitehall's attitude in the debate on a security conference now depends in the further Soviet response.

It is by no means out of the question that the Brussels meeting of Nato Deputy Foreign Ministers will adopt a more wait-and-see attitude in debating the terms of reference for outgoing Nato Secretary-General Manlio Brosio of Italy who is to go on a fact-finding tour of the Eastern Bloc to probe the prospects of a mutual balanced force reduction.

Is this, on the side, another of Whitehall's targets?

There are a number of indications that Britain might be interested in postponing the security conference as long as possible — until, say, such time as it is a member of the EEC and its arguments carry

weight as being they prominent member of the Community.

It is interesting to note how importance Whitehall (in the person of Premier Heath) EEC negotiator attaches to an intensification of European defence efforts.

Britain is evidently interested in this issue and that of American reductions in Europe before the takes its place at the security conference next autumn are another important to note.

Security conference reservations

These reservations about a security conference need not necessarily have serious repercussions on Bonn's *Ostpolitik*, particularly as ideas about conference are still extremely vague.

In the domestic affairs of a pluralistic democracy there cannot be the same

degree of secrecy, discretion and sovereign timing or elimination of politically relevant factors that may create difficulties.

The leader of the Opposition is kept informed to a certain degree as to the progress of diplomatic moves but since it is a matter of foreign policy he is bound by a measure of loyalty to *raison d'état*.

When, for that matter, has a Chancellor "in action" cared two hoots for the speculative scribblings of the Press? Leaks may be a nuisance but they can also be an integral part of policy.

Foreign policymakers deal with secret chancelleries and poker-faced opposite numbers, a point particularly apparent in Willy Brandt's present dealings with the Eastern Bloc.

And Egon Bahr, the Chancellor's faithful right-hand man, is taking good care to ensure that any disturbance of these confidential negotiations is largely precluded prior to their conclusion.

The Chancellor is, however, all the more dependent on a successful conclusion being reached. Democracy has its drawbacks in that a statesman who is responsible to his parliament is, in the final analysis, the prisoner of his own men.

This is an unmistakable weakness in dealing with opposite numbers who need to be won over.

The Russians and the Chinese may be more difficult to come to terms with this state of affairs politically than would economically.

Since they are both economically able to make even the most minimalist development without Western and non-European assistance (except, that is, if intense effort) it is clear that sooner or later bound to happen.

The Opposition has called on the government to say what reforms it intends to carry out in the life of the current parliament and will be able to force through.

Hunger for goods in general and need for technological imports in particular are both working in the Common Market's favour.

(Deutsche Zeitung, 1 October)

The danger and prospects inherent in these Soviet designs are self-evident. Western European planners have not been inactive. The Soviet interest in the EEC is the major item on the agenda of the Western European summit proposed by Pöhl and Mr. Heath.

Peking would seem, as far as the Common Market is concerned, to be less committed, less the prisoner of its own unconsidered propaganda yet at the same time less tenacious.

Peking has yet to grasp a fact that Moscow has long appreciated. From 1973 Common Market members will be unable to conclude trade agreements with other countries independently and from 1975 on they will even be unable to implement them single-handedly.

This, at any rate, is the interpretation made in Moscow of recent speeches by the Yugoslav leader in which he has reiterated the need for class struggle and spoken out against bourgeois elements.

Uwe Engelbrecht
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 September 1971)

Moscow and Peking and the European Economic Community

European capitals is already forcing them to make further moves.

The two unequal contact-seekers are still far from acceding to the European Economic Community full recognition, despite the overgrown intelligence bureaucracy casts doubt on the seriousness of his political masters' intentions.

But the persistent diplomatic foot-slogging with which the two countries are reconnoitring Brussels and other Western

trade interest with others, not the individual countries themselves.

From the mid-seventies anyone will be able to conclude a trade agreement with Common Market countries will have to apply to the Common Market Commission in Brussels.

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■ NEWS MEDIA

Augstein puts the brakes on Spiegel's left-wing

If the report was true Gaus no longer stuck to the denial.

Augstein and Gaus had previously met Böhme to smooth over his poor relationships with von Hoffmann and editor-in-chief Gaus admitted that his first denial had been a lie told because of his "perplexed helplessness".

Gestures of solidarity now began to snowball. The same night the second D I man asked to be relieved of his duties. Another threatened that he would in no even resign while he was still a member of the editorial council while yet another, who had nothing to do with department D I, came along to protest. During that same night Gaus considered whether he should leave.

But the editor-in-chief remained and publisher Augstein threatened to change his plans for staff participation in decision-making under which the staff would have had a fifty-per-cent say from 1973 onwards if the editorial council rejected decisions on personnel by management and the editors-in-chief.

Augstein even spoke of amputation, meaning that he would split with the left-wingers if need be. Gaus argued that it was best to get rid of the person that could be replaced more easily, adding that the head of the Bonn branch could not be sacked two and a half years before the next elections. It was Gaus who dismissed Böhme's predecessor Goyko from the post in 1969, the last election year.

put the editorial council disapproved of Alexander von Hoffmann's dismissal from his post as head of the Deutschland I department. Colleges said that he was once a truly liberal conservative.

Staff questions would now only be dealt with by the management and editors-in-chief, they added, the editors did not after all form a parliament, the editorial council was not a committee of the full assembly and the statutes of this body only led to anarchy.

The explosion had occurred. The only thing the full assembly could do was to disapprove of the form of the decision of the editors-in-chief by a two-thirds majority.

Rudolf Augstein had put forward his plans for participation in decision-making

The rift deepened between the editors on the one hand and the editors-in-chief and Augstein on the other and at the same time the right-wing staff were split from the left wing.

The climax and, for the time being, the final word in the debate about the editorial staff's right to participate in decision-making came when the seven-man editorial council resigned that afternoon after Augstein had that morning taken back his promise to consult the council before making staff changes.

The editorial council, elected by the full assembly, consisted of four moderate liberals and three left-wing representatives.

Augstein's displeasure with his left wing increased as the clash between Alexander von Hoffmann and Erich Böhme grew fiercer.

Bohme accused the six-man *Deutschland I* news department, headed by Hoffmann and responsible for covering Bonn policy, of describing Böhme's thirteen-man team in Bonn as reactionary.

The Bonn group hit back by calling the Hamburg department left-wing Marx, which did not do much towards creating the atmosphere of cooperation and coordination that a magazine like *Spiegel* deserved.

The quarrel rose storey by storey up the *Spiegel* skyscraper in Hamburg until editor-in-chief Gaus found it necessary to talk to von Hoffmann and his friend Böhme with whom he had once worked on the former *Deutsche Zeitung*.

But the most striking result of these interviews was the rumour that von Hoffmann was to leave his post as head of Department D I and take up another job within the concern.

Gaus at first denied the rumour but when Hoffmann asked a second time in the early hours of the morning of 12 June

protagonists also agreed and von Hoffmann's dismissal was withdrawn.

Some observers claim that this was not the case de facto and that editor-in-chief Gaus had indicated he had wanted to uphold the original decision in which his influence had told.

They further claim that Gaus had taken sides against the *Deutschland I* department with remarks that the description "left-wing liars" was more tenable than "reactionary". Gaus' friend Böhme and other members of the Bonn staff had indicated no readiness for compromise, they add.

In the end, most of the editorial council no longer saw any possibility of effecting an agreement between D I and the Bonn branch. The conflict had become a conflict over house policy and had meanwhile assumed the character of a clash between ideologically-motivated group interests.

A minority on the editorial council continued to hold out against staff changes but it is hard to say how much the "left wing" is concerned with participation in decision-making or with getting their ideological line accepted.

Publisher Augstein did not tarry long. On 20 September he and his editor-in-chief confirmed von Hoffmann's dismissal and stated that they would have no share in what they described as the suicidal activities of the editorial council. Augstein had already described two memoranda from this body as harmful to the concern.

Staff questions would now only be dealt with by the management and editors-in-chief, they added, the editors did not after all form a parliament, the editorial council was not a committee of the full assembly and the statutes of this body only led to anarchy.

Observers now believe that Augstein's plan was only meant to guard against worse evils. They wonder whether he would not sever himself from the left wing in case the power balance in his favour swings against him in a few years time.

Maria Hedgescheld
(Handelsblatt, 24 September 1971)

(Photograph: Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 September 1971)

Social Democrats show sudden interest in television

suspecting that these three men with similar political views wanted to come to some agreement on staffing policy.

The sharp reaction of the SPD, which thinks, presumably justifiably, that it was outmanoeuvred on this occasion, is less an answer to this preparatory meeting as part of a general movement to find a more consistent policy towards the mass media.

Osswald's action indicates that the demand made on the Prime Ministers of the Federal states by Jörg Fuchs, a Social Democrat and deputy chairman of the television council, was no flash in the pan.

Fuchs demanded that the ZDF's contract should be withdrawn. The Social Democrats, and basically the Free Democrats too, are obviously no longer prepared to tolerate for ever what Fuchs called the one-sided political majority formations on the ZDF's controlling boards.

Seen in this light, an escalation in the conflict surrounding the issue cannot be welcome to the CDU/CSU especially as this is the tenth year in the existence of

the ZDF and discontented Prime Ministers now have their first chance of scrapping the agreement.

The administrative council is to compromise and cooperate if it is to become a force or a permanent battle field.

The draft conservation programme envisaged programmes costing of 28,000 million Marks up to 1975. The money would be raised by the central government, Federal states, local authorities and industry.

Industry would contribute 15,300 million Marks and the central government would pay 3,600 millions of the remaining amount. Medium-term financial planning involving 1,400 millions is not much

The SPD must have understood the situation. Osswald's drastic action was supported by party colleagues in Bonn who had long been in a state of lethargy as far as the mass media were concerned.

The Social Democrats can also count on the support of the Free Democrats who in recent months have warned repeatedly about the alarming tendency for the ZDF to become a Christian-Democrat controlled "CDF".

The final crunch has only been delayed. The question of party political power and independent programme compilation unless the situation changes and the ZDF is once again considered an organisation of the mass media in the service of the public.

Hans-Joachim Nauke
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 September 1971)



Günter Gaus

at a time when calls for editorial independence could not be overheard.

The two sides agreed in a statement which the editorial council would present the interests of the editorial assembly being bound to the decisions of the editorial assembly.

But Rudolf Augstein has now obviously changed his mind. As representative of an important section of staff who will future have a fifty-per-cent share of the firm's capital, he argues, the editorial council must imbue itself with a certain amount of institutional ideology, includes resisting attempts by the editorial assembly to cut its powers.

Augstein left no doubt as to the result of his determination. He announced on that the leading men in the committee would not look on unmoved if after a decision in the Bonn/D I case the editorial staff took action that the concern would consider illegal.

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CINEMA

Independent film-producers set up central bureau to aid distribution

A new chapter will soon begin in the history of independent film production in the Federal Republic. Up to now a director, on finishing a film, has had to look frantically for a distributor or, failing this, has been forced to sell his film to a television company or himself rent it to cinemas.

Television usually pays less than the film costs and the profits made from renting the film privately to cinemas only allow one or two copies to be made.

Even those directors who find a distributor are in no better a position. Unless the film immediately becomes a box-office success, the firm does not bother much about it as the Film Promotion Law only takes notice of rapid success.

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The Modern Film Board, a body to which the Federal states contribute 750,000 Marks a year, has now decided not only to back film production but also to pay for the distribution of films that have already been shot.

Seven directors or teams are each receiving 60,000 Marks for the distribution of one of their films: Rainer Werner Fassbinder for *Götter der Pest*, Roland Gall for *We ich ehi Neger wurde*, Alexander Kluge for *Die grosse Verhau*, Horst Bienek for *Die Zelle*, Uwe Bradner for *Ich Rebe dich, ich töte dich*, Edgar P. und U. S. für *Der Untergang vom Kübelkind* and Theodor Kotulla for *Bis zum Happy-End*.

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These include the *Arsenal* in Berlin, the *Abaton* in Hamburg, the *Arrl* in Munich, Bremen's *Osterter* Cinema, Duisburg's

Weltkino and the *Kommunale Kino* in Frankfurt that is about to open its doors.

But one fact is more important than these specific measures — the directors have made an agreement with the Modern Film Board to place half their subsidy, that is 30,000 Marks, in a communal fund and form a central coordinating bureau at the disposal of all films and not just the seven selected. The bureau will probably be set up in Munich.

Is this to be a distribution service for modern films? Plans are a little more modest than that at the time being but they are far-reaching compared with what distributors normally do for cinemas and the film industry.

The bureau is to publish a catalogue containing all films distributed by the director or producer as well as films produced by cooperative teams.

This catalogue must differ from the normal distribution brochures and contain comprehensive and accurate information on every film without providing any advertising that could be thought of as dishonest by potential customers even if it was not.

This will not be easy as not everything that is produced independently can be recommended. The compilers of the

catalogue are not to be envied in their aim of not wanting to censor undeserving producers.

The catalogues must offer old films as well as the latest products. Usually the film industry only resurrects old films when they are box-office draws that will make a quick and easy profit or when one of the actors starring in them dies.

The bureau will have to cooperate with the distributors so as to gain access to the many good old films that are presently decaying in the archives.

Directors and the cinema-going public of the Federal Republic will only reach a new understanding of what the film can and should be if consideration is paid both to film history and the most important films of the present age.

The second important function of the bureau is to draw up a list of all cinemas likely to show these films. This survey must for example show the position and catchment area of a cinema, the composition of its regular audience and the composition of the local population, its potential audience.

By means of this list an individual director will be able to decide whether there is any sense in offering his film to a cinema, even for a matter of only one day or one week.

The subsidised cinemas now planned or already springing up in a number of

Publishing house dtv celebrates ten years of success

Ten years ago the first white-jacketed volumes of the Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag (dtv) — number one was Heinrich Böll's *Irish Diary* — appeared on what was already being described as a saturated book market.

Hopes of attracting wide readership by maintaining a continually high standard met with scepticism at first. But up to now 415,000 copies of *Irish Diary* have been printed and this book only occupies fourth place in dtv's list of bestsellers.

In the ten years of its existence the Deutscher Taschenbuch Verlag has published some 1,100 titles and sold over 45 million paperbacks. Seventy-five of the books have sold between 100,000 and 500,000 copies, including works by Goethe, James Joyce and Heinrich Mann. The 1970 annual turnover amounted to eleven million Marks.

The ten years have been a success story and the anniversary is worth celebrating. Success has not been achieved by pandering to the alleged demands of the mass of readers but by providing an ambitious number of high-quality books.

Success seemed guaranteed by the names of the eleven publishing companies that combined in 1960 to set up a paperback series for their production.

They were Artemis, Back und Bleckstein, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, Hanser, Hugendubel, Insel (who later left the group), Kleemann & Witsch, Kösel, Nymphenburger Verlagsanstalt, Piper and Walter.

Today however it can scarcely be denied that the fortunate combination of high quality and success is largely due to the work of Heinz Friedrich who took over the leadership of dtv as a partner in the concern.

With his uncanny feeling for the sometimes unrecognised risks Heinz Friedrich has built up dtv to an independent publishing concern with an image of its own. dtv is synonymous with quality.

Apart from the high-quality modern literature it was the series of documents

(with the first volume entitled *The Judgment of Nuremberg*) and the series of collected works published by dtv that demonstrated the concern's serious intention of competing with the already established paperback giants.

Looking back, this can be seen as a stroke of luck as it strengthened the trend towards increasing the standard of the range and printing more original works by showing that even greater success could be achieved in this way.

The first example of this was the paperback edition of Goethe's works running to 45 volumes. Paperback editions of Büchner, Kleist and Schiller soon followed.

In 1962 a special dtv series was begun for exclusive items of modern literature. In 1964 dtv caused a near sensation with its original publications when the first volume of the two-volume *Atlas of World History* appeared. A total of 495,000 copies of this work have now been printed and it is produced under licence in other European countries and the United States.

The first volume in a series of original publications on twentieth century history appeared in 1966. The same year Heinz Friedrich announced that a twenty-volume encyclopaedia would soon be published by the firm, thus setting in motion the flood of paperback encyclopaedias that has continued ever since, much the same way as the series of collected works caused a flood that has still not subsided today.

The first volume of the encyclopaedia sold 175,000 copies and each of the other volumes has sold 150,000.

In 1969 the broadly-based dtv science series began followed in 1971 by a series of books for the young produced in cooperation with ten publishers of children's books.

The latest innovation is a series of texts containing classical works of literature, science and philosophy. The first volumes

places will also be important allies of central bureaus whether they are tiny clubs in rural areas or the audio-communication centres in the city.

A new chapter in the history of independently produced film in the Federal Republic? I think this is so, or conditions.

Firstly, matters must not be allowed

when the money has been paid.

Work must continue. Nobody can

expect from the word go.

The central bureau will not at first act as a distributor but will only help forge contacts between the cinemas and producers. Distribution will remain in the hands of the producers.

But the intelligence of audiences must not be underestimated as is now commonly the case. And resounding successes must not be expected from the word go.

The suspicion arises from the fear felt by the conventional film industry for the newly growing competition. The hope comes from the belief that they may be relieved from their tedious duty of screening a good though difficult West German film in their cinemas from time to time to show that they do care about culture.

The term "conventional film industry" includes most distributors, the large city-centre cinemas and the cinema chains. Smaller cinemas and those lying on the periphery of the large cities have already announced their interest in the films to be offered by the bureau.

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catalogues are not to be envied in their aim of not wanting to censor undeserving producers.

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EDUCATION

University planning demands considerable attention to detail and requirements

Hans Leissink, the Minister of Education and Science, is right when he says: "We have now experienced a short period of planning euphoria after years of hostility toward planning. We are now beginning to achieve that objectivity necessary for success."

This necessary objectivity also appears in the work on university planning edited by Professor Linde of the Central Archives for University Building in Stuttgart.

This four-volume work of which three volumes have now appeared is the first

Hochschulplanung (University Planning). Edited by Horst Linde. Published by Werner Verlag, Düsseldorf. Three volumes, Price per volume: 50 Marks.

attempt of building planners in this country to describe the whole difficult field of university planning and contribute towards the study of university administration.

The work is necessary as university building is still surrounded by mystery. Few universities investigate what demand for space there is within their walls. Few universities can say whether staff, space and equipment are being used to the best possible effect.

Analyses of the space situation have only just begun. Obviously, these will be closely linked to the question of demand.

How much space does a chemistry student need for example? Not just in the

Science Ministry tries to cut back the number of advisory councils

Critics of the West German social system have always looked upon the Ministry of Education and Science as a political-industrial complex.

The number of advisory committees, 38 in all, seemed to be proof of an increased spread of a State and economic bureaucracy that the public could not survey in entirety and that the Bundestag could no longer control.

The problems of "adviseritis" were seen when Christian Democrat Gerhard Stoltenberg, the former Minister of Scientific Research, set up an *Advisory Committee for Research Policy*; that shied away from public gaze, distinguished itself by a high degree of ineffectiveness but always roused suspicions that it was inadmissibly mixing public and economic interests.

After months of indecision Science Minister Hans Leissink has now replaced this "secret science Cabinet", as Social Democrat member Wiechert called it, with a new body, the *Advisory Committee for Education and Science*.

Influential permanent committees like the *Atomic Commission* or the *Specialist Council for Data Processing* have been wound up and replaced by more tightly organised specialist committees.

Leissink hopes that these new committees will contain more young advisers who have not yet risen to the top positions in industry or education than has previously been the case. The Minister's views on this subject cannot be dismissed if there is to be an efficient advisory service.

Whether making the committees younger will also make them more independent is another question. Where powerful

laboratory but also in the other rooms of his department, in the administrative building, in libraries, lecture rooms and workshops?

The pioneer work in this field has been done by the Central Archives in Stuttgart. It is this body that is to be thanked for removing the veil of mystery from the socio-technical aspects of the university systems.

The first volume of the work is devoted mainly to the history of universities. The first section shows how the university developed from the high schools of medieval times through the Renaissance, the Reformation, Counter-Reformation and Enlightenment to the Berlin University based on the ideas of the Prussian Minister Wilhelm von Humboldt.

The second section deals with the structural picture of the university in the course of time, ranging from the Universitas magistrorum et scholarium, a corporation of teachers and pupils, to the academic factories of the twentieth century.

The third part deals with the position of universities abroad and international trends in university development and planning.

The final section of the first volume turns to the German university and the history of its reforms from Humboldt's momentous article *On the Internal and External Organisation of the Institutes of Higher Education in Berlin* to the university reform plans of the sixties.

Proposals to adopt a comprehensive university system in West Germany have been put forward ever since the mid-sixties. But the United States has long had

with university administration, the regulation of teaching and research spheres with integrated systems of information and methods of planning according to requirements. One section is concerned with the planning of institutes for medical research and training.

Volume three discusses the structural aspects of micro-planning, describing the qualitative characteristics of rooms and areas according to purpose and mentioning the problems of standardisation.

Standardisation is on the one hand the harmonisation of requirements, building techniques and planning processes and on the other hand a setting of norms in university construction so as to allow assembly-line production of prefabricated buildings.

The aim of standardisation is a decrease in the costs involved in both construction and operation and a reduction of the time taken between the initial planning stage and the final handing-over ceremony.

The authors of the work manage to give a clear survey of this complicated subject. Praise must be given to the formal organisation of the volumes and the pictures and diagrams contained within them.

In view of the discussion about comprehensive universities, attention should be drawn to the section of volume one dealing with university planning in the United States.

Proposals to adopt a comprehensive university system in West Germany have been put forward ever since the mid-sixties. But the United States has long had

comprehensive universities like New State University or the University of California.

A reader might have expected that book would have discussed the pros and cons of the change-over to isolated universities of varying size to a comprehensive system in view of plans to this effect in the Federal Republic.

But this unfortunately does not

the whole section on comprehensive universities is rather scanty. One section must also be made. The statement that the Weizsäcker Plan abolishes is incorrect. The draft plan for a ring-block comprehensive university provides for academic certificates.

In view of the current argument over integrated future universities, it is useful to read Peter J. Jackson's article in volume two on the "Integration".

This article will help dispel a lot of euphoria surrounding the question

of integration. It would indeed be fair to put into practice the theory that integrated operations were more cost-effective without examining it more closely.

Politicians and planners dealing with universities should also keep some else in mind: "Integration should not be aimed at merely to stimulate the disciplinary discussion between academics. If academics have nothing to say to each other, this will not be changed by putting them in the same room. On the other hand if they are of scientific importance to each other they will certainly meet even if separated by distance of thousands of miles."

Dieter Möller
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 September)

People do not just think of the service as valuable but they also want to take advantage of the opportunities offered by it.

Only six per cent refused to have anything to do with the scheme for fear of finding they have cancer. Eighty-six per cent have no such fears. They want to take advantage of the service to have a free examination every year so that any incidence of cancer can be arrested in its initial stages.

Otto Tappert
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 September 1971)

It will lead to a considerable reduction in the dangers accompanying transplant operations, especially kidney transplants.

The success of a transplant depends on whether doctors manage to suppress the body's immunological defence mechanisms against the foreign organ.

The lymphocytes that are part of this mechanism reject the transplanted organ if their activity cannot be controlled in time.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 17 September 1971)

There are three possible sources of radiation in a television set - the rectifier with its high voltage, the ballast triode and the screen itself. It is possible for a set to emit harmful radiation.

But all new television sets are built according to the specifications of the ICA.

Protection against radiation in this country is guaranteed by the VDE specifications.

There are however no norms governing the repair of television sets and exports point out that it is here that sources of radiation could be opened up.

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The auxiliary hospitals planned for

Wilhelmshaven and Sonderbusch will be built on the surface behind thick bunker walls because of the damp nature of the soil.

Hanover is a special case. The Ministry of Defence and Ministry of the Interior in Bonn have decided to use the barracks facilities around the city in the event of an emergency. The medical care of soldiers and civilians can then be combined, following the example of Denmark.

As well as the subterranean hospitals there will be a network of eight medical camps to the east and west of the River Weser. These depots will contain medications and instruments ranging from pills to X-ray equipment that can be issued at any time without the help of experts.

These auxiliary hospitals will not be put into mothballs as soon as they are built, as various newspapers claim. They will be used to train the medical staff that may be needed to run them in future.

Bon is financing the scheme. Five million Marks are being allocated to Lower Saxony every year to pay the costs of building and equipping the hospitals.

Wolfgang Scholten
(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 10 September 1971)

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This country's exporters have now had to live for over five months with the upward floating of the Mark and have withstood the first thirty days of America's import tax, which runs contrary to the code of free world trade.

It is not correct to say that the dark clouds that gathered over West German exports when both measures were introduced have dispersed but the "weather" forecasts are not so unfavourable now.

The opportunities for this country's exporters on foreign markets are now being gauged more realistically than they were in the not-so-distant past.

Nevertheless despite the general feeling of relief it must not be forgotten that certain individual branches of the economy have been hit very hard by both the Mark upvaluation and America's protectionist moves.

In-coming contracts and orders from abroad in the months of May, June and July (exact figures for trading in more recent months are not yet available) did in fact drop by two per cent compared with the first month of the year.

But these figures were still six per cent up compared with the corresponding period of last year. Even so, when the level of price increases is taken into account the real growth over the year was no more than one and a half per cent.

Following the two previous revaluations of the Mark, in March 1961 and October 1969, orders from abroad also declined.

But one of the main reasons for this was that as soon as there was talk about the parity of the Mark and it seemed likely that a step had to be taken to readjust currency policies foreign purchasers of West German goods were quick to step in and make their orders before the Mark could be upvalued so as to take advantage of a favourable rate of exchange before it was too late.

As a result of this orders naturally declined following the revaluation, but later they recovered. The increase in cost of West German products as a result of the upvaluing of the Mark cut back our exports for a year after revaluation in 1961, whereas in 1969 it was only over a short term that an effect was noticeable statistically.

The reason for this was that the rate of inflation in countries which are the Federal Republic's best customers were even more marked than here and the price-raising effect of the revaluation was quickly levelled out.

But the decline in the number of orders from abroad this summer is due not only to currency policy reasons. In addition to this there is the stagnation that has affected many of the countries that place large orders with the Federal Republic.

No future in Mark speculation, Karl Klasen warns

The Central Bank Committee of the Bundesbank at a recent meeting failed to reach any decisions on credit policies. Bank President Karl Klasen did, however, tell journalists that it would be possible for the Bank to make such decisions in the near future. But for the time being it was essential, in his opinion, to await the results of the International Monetary Fund AGM.

When considering whether there should be a drastic change of direction in cash and credit policies the Bundesbank would base its decisions first and foremost on domestic economic aims, Klasen stated.

He added that this country has done its bit towards protecting international economic interests by floating the Mark and can now concentrate on attacking price rises on the home front.

As far as price stability is concerned, said Herr Klasen, we must bear in mind

■ FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Exporters are unabashed at currency policy vagaries

However, some of our most important trading partners abroad have embarked on a policy of expansion in their economic policies.

This is a step that has been most marked in the United States. President Nixon is now flat out for success or bust, especially as the presidential elections are coming up again next year.

But the move towards expansion applies just as much to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. As soon as these countries have got their programme of reflation into swing the Federal Republic's exporters will be able to enjoy a part of the increased demand.

By means of measures taken in the Federal Republic alone our competitiveness could be increased. If the degree of wage and salary increases achieved by workers and their unions were to be lower than that of last year there would be less pressure on the cost side. This would improve the chances of West German products abroad.

The sales potential and the competitiveness of our exporters are in the near future not so bleak after all. Nevertheless on the currency policy scene the sense of uncertainty continues

unabated. Even after the meeting of the Group of Ten (the ten most important industrial nations in the free world) it was not possible to say how quickly this uncertainty would be swept aside.

But the governments involved have announced their intent to return to fixed parities as soon as this is feasible. This presumably means that there will be new parities which level out the differences in purchasing power of the different countries' currencies.

West Germany must also be interested in the outcome of this. The Americans' new import tax surcharge may help to keep imports down, but it does nothing to boost exports.

A realignment of parities which would remove the overvaluation of the dollar would achieve both in one fell swoop.

The fixing of parities again would, if it avoided overvaluing or undervaluing any of the currencies, create greater security for the exporter. But if the process of calming down the international monetary situation is to be longer lasting than it has been in the past a more flexible solution must be found.

At any rate a realignment of parities means that much of the data used by the

Germans must be altered. For we must assume that any realignment will involve an uprating of the Mark.

This puts the pressure on companies in this country since access to our market by foreign companies is made easier, while exporters in this country faced with yet another hurdle to mount.

When the undervaluation of the Mark has been removed our involvement in road will at any rate prove more lucrative. Companies will be more readily prepared to open up subsidiaries abroad to take advantage of such lower wages.

This is a tendency that should be highly favourable for West German exporters since the more highly developed country is, the greater is the degree of different qualities.

At present polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and other plastics yield over fifty different kinds of material which can be put to a multitude of uses. The basic types can be modified as required for making such items as wheels for the workings of a watch, for which the material has to be a hard as steel, or foam fillings for cushions, where the plastic has to be soft and pliant.

Plastics in their hardest forms are now used as building materials for modern constructions. Yet they can be elastic and used for components of cars. They can be clear as glass for making optical lenses or foil for packaging, or they can be coloured with all the hues that go to make up the trendy Pop world — ideal for children's toys or brightening up the kitchen utensils cupboard.

They can be readily stable for use as tanks, to carry central heating oil for instance. As crash barriers on autobahns plastics can be tough, but with enough give to soak up the force of impact without hurling a car back on to the road.

A comprehensive look at the world of plastics was given by the exhibition K' 71 in Düsseldorf (K for Kunststoff — plastics). This exhibition which is held once every four years christened the new fairgrounds in Düsseldorf.

About one thousand exhibitors from 21 different countries put their goods on show in the twelve halls and gave the new fair centre an impressive send-off. Some exhibits were also shown in the open on the fair-ground. The whole exhibition was a informative showcase of the manufacture, processing and usage of plastics.

BASF increased its turnover in plastics in 1970 by twelve per cent to 1,900 million Marks. This amounted to eighteen per cent of the total turnover of the Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik group. In all 1,300,000 tons of synthetic materials were produced.

Between 1961 and 1970 BASF invested over two billion Marks in plastics and at present 22 per cent of the allocation for research is devoted to development of plastics.

While the prices for other materials

taken steps to protect its economy, helping those most directly hit with subsidies so that the unemployment quota does not rise any further.

The Americans have a decisive role to play in the matter of unravelling the complications of the present currency and economics mess. Just how tough are the United States has been calling for.

It would be easy to come to the conclusion that the Americans are satisfied with this. They regard the Federal Republic and Japan as their main competitors. As far as the French are concerned they have fought their way to a satisfactory understanding.

The more the solution to the currency problem approaches a multilateral massive revaluation of currencies the less will be Washington's attacks on European Economic Community trade policies.

The less substantial and ineffectual solutions to the currency problem are on the other side the more likely it will be that we will face new crises of a similar kind within a few years.

Europe may not make a decisive step forward for as long as the Americans are suffering from a serious imbalance of payments.

Economic as well as political considerations play a major role in the resolved attitude adopted by Professor Schiller when the Council of Ministers in Brussels was arriving at its decision. The Bonn government, it was stated at a Concurred Action meeting, can afford least of all countries a worldwide decline into control over its great involvement over a wide area in foreign trade.

According to the industrialists the first essential is to remove burdens from and give assistance to the United States, the Confederation of Federal Republic Industries warns.

Now, how can we encourage the Americans to remove their trade restrictions?

The joint action of the EEC countries, which was toned down at the last minute, could be considered the first step in this direction. The Community has certainly not said its last word, Professor Schiller stated in an attempt at appeasement. The EEC joint action amounts to a hand preference to the Americans.

He summed up: "If anyone still thinks he can make a quick Mark killing he has underestimated us."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 September 1971)

(Handelsblatt, 20 September 1971)

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(Handelsblatt, 20 September 1971)

INDUSTRY

Düsseldorf show highlights utility of plastics



Miniature pumps in plastic balls with small windows so that the pumps can be seen were displayed by one exhibitor at the Düsseldorf plastics fair. (Photo: dpa)

while the Japanese use forty kilograms and the United States only 39 kilograms.

Farbwerte Hoechst is expecting a turnover of 1,100 million Marks in its plastics division for the current year. In the past year eight per cent of the company's turnover was in this sphere. The amount of these plastics destined for export was 54 per cent.

Hoechst devoted about 56 million Marks to research and development in the plastics sphere in 1970 and throughout the seventies expects to increase this amount by six per cent per annum.

Chemische Werke Hüls have all but doubled their turnover in plastics since K' 71 and it is about 550 million Marks at the present moment. This is about 41 per cent of the company's total production. Hüls is Europe's greatest producer of PVC turning out 360,000 tons per annum. At the present moment its production capacity is running at about ninety to 95 per cent usage.

Growth in volume is not alone satisfying if at the same time profits are being cut back. All the major producers of plastics were agreed at the Düsseldorf fair that prices would have to climb in the near future.

Up till now the major advances made in production processes and the changeover to large-scale mass-production have made it possible to keep prices low or even cut them.

While the prices for other materials

such as metals and glass rose by seventy and 33 per cent respectively, leather became sixteen per cent more expensive and wood for woodworking increased by twelve per cent, plastics became on average 27 per cent cheaper up till 1970.

In the meantime the advantages gained from rationalisation have been exhausted. Some plant is being used to the full and there would be no benefit to be derived from increasing capacities any further in most cases.

At this latest stage price increases in raw materials (mainly oil), investment requirements and wage and salary bills must be passed on in the form of higher prices.

At the present moment, however, excesses are flooding on to the market. Sections of plant for mass-production of plastics are only running at 75 per cent of capacity.

Factors such as this make it difficult to implement price rises. Thus the chemicals industry will have to tighten its belt with regard to investment in several spheres of production until demand and production capacity have levelled out.

A new trend will be noticed in the investment plans in the future. Countries producing fuel oil want to have a hand in the processing. Plans regarding the integration of the production and processing of crude oil, the manufacture of chemical raw materials derived from petroleum and their further processing to plastics are reaching maturity.

At least a half of the fair in Düsseldorf was given over to the manufacturers of machines for processing plastics. There are about 180 firms in the Federal Republic working in this sphere, 28,000 people roughly are employed in this sector and the production volume last year was more than 1,600 million Marks.

Producers of plastics had prepared themselves well for the problems that they expected to be directed against them at K' 71, and quite rightly so, on the question of the environment. The great advantage of plastics is now recognised as being at one and the same time one of their major disadvantages, namely their resistance to deterioration and corrosion.

But life without plastics now is hard to imagine. The wheels of technology cannot be turned back. The industry recognises that the production, processing and use of plastics must be geared to the requirements of the environment. But at the same time those who work with plastics demand that discussions about plastics and the environment should be more matter-of-fact and less emotional.

Günther Schach
(Deutsche Zeitung, 24 September 1971)

Sales talk — free through the letter box

His competition Neckermann sends out five million 600-page catalogues twice a year containing articles ranging in price from less than 25 Pfennigs (odds and ends for electrical equipment) to 100,000 Marks (houses).

Hamburg's Otto Versand makes do with 1,600,000 catalogues with 900 pages costing 15 Marks to produce. Otto concentrates more on using a tightly-knit web of agents and therefore does not need as many catalogues as its rivals.

The major mail-order firms such as Quelle and Neckermann have not put all their eggs in one basket but also sell their goods through conventional shops. Including shop sales Quelle's trading turnover for 1971 should reach the four-million Mark.

Gustav Schickendantz is West Germany's largest producer of hygiene articles and has large interests

AUTOMOBILES

Mercedes millionth diesel-engined private car rolls off the production line

Daimler-Benz, the oldest motor manufacturers in the world, recently celebrated an uncommon jubilee. At Sindelfingen assembly plant, near Stuttgart, the firm's millionth diesel-engined private car, a Mercedes 200 D saloon, ran off the assembly lines.

The millionth diesel-powered Mercedes is an event worth nothing not only in this country. It is a memorable occasion in the world history of an engine that is still a relative newcomer to private cars.

The invention and development of the diesel engine date back to a time when Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz were still designing, building, testing and propagating the first functioning automobiles independently of each other.

Both men developed the petrol engine as a fast propulsion unit for their vehicles.

In 1894 the first stationary diesel engine powered by crude oil saw the light of day in Augsburg. Rudolf Diesel and his associates went on to spend years experimenting with the new engine but to begin with, try as they might, it did not come up to scratch as a propulsion unit for motor vehicles.

In 1907 Rudolf Diesel's original patent rights expired. Not only the original development team at MAN in Augsburg but also teams of creative and imaginative engineers at Daimler's in Marienfelde, Berlin, and Benz's in Mannheim and Gaggenau intensified their efforts to iron out the snags that prevented the classic diesel engine from filling the bill.

Thirty years were to pass before the first large-size diesel engine emerged as a suitable propulsion unit for motor vehicles, though.

The first trials of a marketable four-cylinder Benz diesel engine took place on 10 September 1923 in the hills around Gaggenau. The test vehicle was a five-ton lorry.

On 8 February 1924 the first diesel-engined commercial vehicle in the world, a five-ton Benz lorry with a Cardan rear axle, was premiered at the Amsterdam motor show.

Deutsche Shell forecasts car increase will decline by 1975

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The traffic chaos so often dramatically forecast for the late seventies is a figment of the forecasters' imaginations. From 1975 on the increase in the number of vehicles on the roads of this country will decline perceptibly, according to the results of a survey commissioned by Deutsche Shell.

The increase in the number of motor vehicles, the report concludes, is nearing saturation point faster than is generally supposed.

Between 1970 and 1975 the number of motor vehicles will increase by an estimated 24.7 per cent. Between 1975 and 1980 the increase is expected to be a mere 9.8 per cent and between 1980 and 1985 as little as 4.2 per cent.

In view of the increase in the number of second cars the amount of traffic in terms of mileage per vehicle will increase even more slowly, by 20.5, 6.2 and 0.6 per cent respectively over the same five-year periods.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 September 1971

PUBLIK

This vehicle, the site of all subsequent diesel-engined automobiles, was hailed by the Press as the most technically significant vehicle of the salon. This first series diesel engine for motor vehicles created a sensation.

A few months later all three manufacturers, Daimler, Benz and MAN, unveiled their diesel prototypes at the December 1924 Berlin motor show. The furthest-developed of the three was the model exhibited by Benz of Gaggenau.

Daimler Motoren Gesellschaft and Karl Benz & Cie, Mannheim, joined forces in 1926 and the two firms were finally merged in 1926.

The first major merger in the German and international motor industry 45 years ago laid the groundwork for the swift progress that then ensued. Now that the diesel engine was feasible proposition the new firm set about developing it with a will.

The Daimler-Benz diesel embarked on its triumphant progress. Now that the competition had been brought to an end by the merger the Benz principle was firmly adopted, having proved its superiority by virtue of design simplicity and the straightforward process of combustion.

The Daimler-Benz diesel proved such a success that diesel-powered commercial vehicles went from strength to strength. In the commercial vehicle sector the diesel engine had, as it were, taken over from the conventional combustion engine.

The diesel engine was still a long way off proving satisfactory for private cars, though. It was another twelve years before the first diesel-engined private car saw the light of day.

A 2.6-litre Daimler-Benz, it was pre-

miered at the Berlin motor show in spring 1936 and caused an immediate sensation. The first long run of diesel-engined private cars began to roll off the assembly lines in 1937.

In 1948 a smaller model was unveiled. It was powered by a robust four-cylinder diesel engine and relatively inexpensive both to buy and to run.

The success story of this first post-war diesel, the Mercedes-Benz 170 D and its two successors, was outdone by the 180 D introduced in 1954.

The 180 D was not discontinued until autumn 1962, by which time 153,000 units had been manufactured. It was soon joined by a 190 D, a more powerful and faster model, that, driven by Karl Kling, won the Algers to Capetown rally in 1959, averaging 80.6 km/h (fifty miles an hour) over a distance of 14,045 kilometres (8,800 miles).

On 8 April 1965 an improved version of the 190 D was the half-millionth diesel to run off the Daimler-Benz assembly lines, the firm now being the world's largest manufacturer of diesel-powered vehicles.

The 750,000-mark was passed in

The caravanning craze continues to grow and grow

For some years people have been used to the idea of the number of caravans increasing. The indications are that numbers will continue to increase.

It is, when all is said and done, common knowledge that a caravan is the key to an annual holiday unhampered by poor weather, firm bookings and set dates.

What is more, shorter holidays and long weekends can be spent on nearby camping sites as though caravanners owned de luxe holiday homes of their own.

The 1972 caravans on show at the tenth international caravan salon in Essen from 9 to 16 October bear eloquent witness to the trend.

Regular campers, families who use their caravans whenever the opportunity arises most if not all of the year round, set great store by as much covered accommodation as possible.

The weather being what it is in this part of the world holidaymakers are bound to spend much of their time indoors and the more room there is in the caravan the better.

In view of the trend major domestic and foreign manufacturers are specialising in larger models that can be towed to the site by private car but when fully assembled are from twenty to 24 feet long.

The superstructure is fully insulated and affords complete protection from the vagaries of the weather, so much as that the new season's caravans could well pass muster as mobile Alpine huts.

They have complete kitchens and washing facilities, plenty of storage space, and unfurnished living section and neatly arranged banks for parents and children.

Ten to twelve thousand Marks for a home on wheels seems a reasonable price to pay.

Yard for yard furnished mobile homes in the 20 to 25 square metre (27 to 33 square yard) category are even better at 19.1 million by 1980 and 19.9 million by 1985.

(*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 September 1971*)

RAILWAYS

Bundesbahn introduces inter-city expresses linking 33 cities in this country

November 1968, that January having the birth of a new generation of Metros, the 200 and 220 D, 105,501, 210,865 of which respectively have been manufactured.

It has only taken another three years to reach the millionth mark and the vehicle, a Mercedes 200 D, has been donated to the TV lottery for charity purposes.

To this day Daimler-Benz have engaged in intensive research and development order to ensure that diesel engines keep up to date.

The diesel engine has carved a niche for itself not only in commercial vehicles but also among private cars, which would seem to be capable of considerable further development, more, perhaps, let alone others.

Already diesel-engined cars are environment's best friend among new vehicles, a fact that is appreciated by legislators but also by increasing numbers of customers.

The carbon monoxide content of exhaust fumes is only a tenth and the nitrous oxide content only half or one-third comparable figures for conventional power cars.

Virtually indestructible, the diesel engine is thus sitting pretty. It is unaffected by clear exhaust regulations as part of the environmental protection drive.

It is particularly to the design of the engine that no need for many alterations to come in this respect. (WILLIE WIEZEN)

(*Publik, 17 September 1971*)

trains will be a distinctive, uniform cream-red.

On four main routes the services cover to all intents and purposes the existing long-distance sections between Hamburg and Bremen on the one hand and Munich and Basle on the other.

The timetables, however, have been so arranged that where the four lines meet at Cologne, Dortmund, Hanover and Mannheim, connections are available, and additional connections (to and from Nuremberg, say) at Augsburg.

As a rule passengers need only to cross the platform to change trains. Seat bookings can be transferred from one train to another, carriages being provided for this express purpose.

Inter-city trains cost eight Marks over and above the normal first-class fare. A return ticket from Hamburg to Munich costs 211 Marks. The present air fare is 340 Marks.

The Bundesbahn makes no bones about the fact that their new network, which incidentally involves only half a per cent of the 19,000-odd daily services, is particularly aimed at businessmen, who in the past have preferred to travel by car because of the long waiting-periods that slow down rail travel.

It is especially hoped that rail travel will now prove a more attractive proposition over distances of more than 300 miles. A hundred and thirty new carriages have been bought at half a million Marks each, not to mention sixty 103 class locomotives costing nearly three million Marks each. Starting next spring inter-city two-hourly services will boost overall

takings, particularly as first-class travel is on the increase (sales of first-class tickets increased by fourteen per cent last year).

Comfort and conveniences are to be improved accordingly. Inter-city trains have roomier, air-conditioned compartments, telephones and secretarial facilities.

"A special public," Rolf Rückel says, "requires special facilities. We are no snobs but we do realise that improved comfort only really appeals to a certain section of the travelling public starting at, say, the middle class."

This is why there is no intention of providing inter-city trains with second-class compartments. The reason officially given is that the trains would then be too heavy and too slow.

For the time being, though, inter-city trains do not cut travelling time. There are no immediate plans to travel at a maximum speed of more than 100 miles an hour, a speed reached by the Reichsbahn's Flying Hamburger in 1933, incidentally.

Safety first, railway officials say, and aim to keep inter-city trains on the move at speeds of between sixty and 75 miles an hour.

In the course of 1972 the sections of permanent way between Nürnberg, Munich, and Donauwörth and Langenhagen, Hanover and Uelzen are to be improved to cater for speeds of up to 125 miles an hour and travelling time will be shortened from 1973 on.

(*Süddeutsche Zeitung, 16 September 1971*)

Lufthansa reduces trans-Atlantic fares

This process is comparable to post-war developments in world shipping when the US Liberty ships built during the war for military transport purposes were for the most part sold off to private bidders.

Lufthansa have now decided to act, cutting fares and ending the jumble of different rates and the exodus to charter travel.

This country's national airline reckons the days are over when the situation will be concealed by air fare stratagems. This is no doubt the case.

Unusual though this decision by Lufthansa to go it alone may be, sooner or later the other major operators will have to follow suit.

(*Arnold Gehlen*)

(*Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 16 September 1971*)

DIE WELT
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What is happening in Germany? How do Germans view world events?

DIE WELT is one of the world's great newspapers. Many celebrated names in German journalism are among its regular contributors. DIE WELT has staff correspondents in the major cities of the world. It is a newspaper directed at educated people, decision-makers and leading and influential figures in politics, economics and the arts. DIE WELT provides the comprehensive and reliable news coverage that helps people form their own opinion on world affairs with informed commentaries on national and world events.

DIE WELT is published daily in Berlin, Hamburg and (for the Rhine-Ruhr industrial area) in Essen. From Monday to Friday the circulation is 280,000 rising to 315,000 on Saturdays. Regular subscriptions account for 78% of net sales; the remainder are sold through normal trade channels. DIE WELT is available in over 8,000 districts of West Germany, including West Berlin. Overseas sales in 120 countries account for five per cent of total circulation.

DIE WELT's editorial content has won for it acclaim all over the world as an authoritative voice of West Germany. Its circulation and readership indicate the paper's influence. The only West German newspaper mentioned in a recent series of articles on sixteen leading world newspapers in The Times, London, was DIE WELT. In 1967 DIE WELT was awarded a medal of honour for outstanding journalistic achievement by the Faculty of Journalism at the University of Columbia (Mo.).

FASHION

Hellmuth Palm discusses the operations of the West German Fashion Institute

Fashion," said Hellmuth Palm, president of the West German Fashion Institute, "was once an expensive game for the rich. Now it has become of interest to all." He was discussing the functions and aims of fashion.

This would sound euphemistic if it were not known that the speaker has had considerable experience in presenting the latest fashions to the public, fashions that are one day luxury items and then the next consumer goods available anywhere.

Rapid industrialisation and the production line, the break up of the authoritarian structure of society and 25 years of prosperity have brought fashion's traditions into question. Nevertheless it seems that the change of position has come easily. The truth probably is that fashion has made use of its natural gift of quick-change particularly when it is a question of the structure of the fashion world.

Hellmuth Palm is firmly convinced that consumers give the lead to fashion today. "The manufacturer must take the consumer's demands into consideration, but this does not mean that he must uncritically accept all the demands of our pluralistic society." Goods offered arouse needs. But needs, the desire to own something, promotes product ideas.

This can be kept in check so that rational products are available. But this can also be eased on the public without the public crying that manufacturers are terrorising them.

Hellmuth Palm maintains: "An appetite is often only found after the food is prepared." And he defends with all his might the time-honoured industrial aim of satisfying elementary needs, to take home clothes that satisfy one's sense of taste.

Only those who are able to satisfy these needs can operate in normal economic conditions with success.

The West German rag trade employs 150,000 workers in 1,500 firms that operate 2,500 factories. In 1970 the turnover for the industry was 5.5 billion Marks.

More than 55 per cent of all women's overcoats and fifty per cent of all children's coats worn in Europe were manufactured in the Federal Republic. These figures give the word *fashion* a totally different meaning. The West German Fashion Institute thus operates on a very solid trading basis.

Foundation

The West German Fashion Institute (DMI) was founded in 1954 to provide a neutral ground for the industry, for trade and for the press. The institute's aims are to soften the risks that beset the rag trade and to aid the trade to avoid the more obvious pitfalls.

"The institute does not possess any surefire answer for success in the rag trade," president Palm deprecatingly maintains. "We try to make the fashion world creditable to the public at large and to make it attractive to consumers."

The institute is no competitor to other organisations in the rag trade and has no influence on the question of prices. Hellmuth Palm comments: "Prices remain the decision of manufacturers and they must remain so."

Hellmuth Palm has been the DMI chief for ten years, supported by a committee that sits with representatives from all the major manufacturers — from producers of

raw materials to cloth manufacturers and producers of readymade clothing.

Three groups operate to sound things out. There is "Farbe" led by Hellmuth Palm, then "Mode Silhouette, Stoffstrukturen" headed by the famous couturier from Krefeld, Werner Lauer, and finally "Information" that is led by Helmut Gilbert.

For eighteen months at a time between 80 and 100 representatives from all branches of the rag trade serve in these groups. Twice a year they prepare colour samples and models of readymade clothes and organise fashion shows for the textiles industry and for the specialist press. All this costs money. Subscriptions are paid by members of the Fashion Institute to cover these expenses.

"We can only give sustained help to the readymade clothing trade and the trade in general if we do not have to work in a vacuum in this country," Hellmuth Palm explains.

Season's colours

Hellmuth Palm is a member of the international organisation Centre d'Information et de la Couleur with headquarters in Paris. Sixteen other countries belong to this organisation including America and Japan. At this organisation the colours for the coming fashion season are laid down.

Members of the rag trade are able to swap ideas on fashion trends twice a year with colleagues from all over the world at the Comité International de l'Association des Industries de Vêtement Féminin in Paris. In this way women in West Germany and France, America and Italy are assured of learning what is going on in the fashion world.

West Germany's opinions at these get-togethers are listened to carefully, for, according to Hellmuth Palm, this country's rag trade has a first-rate organisation, is modern and well managed and is one of the leaders in Europe.

Nevertheless the DMI finds itself in the position of the cook who is asked to prepare a meal without actually knowing if the guests have an appetite. "Who knows what German women will want to wear in six months' time?" Hellmuth Palm comments. Herr Palm shrugs his shoulders and is not entirely without some ideas.

Trends take place with a certain amount of planning, but the word planning does not go comfortably together with the idea of fashion. The word is connected with the more reviled areas of fashion direction. Where, if there is planning, is there room for creative activity, for direct creative initiatives?

Hellmuth Palm comments: "Individual creativity is not lost altogether. It remains as ever, in the hands of gifted couturiers. We cannot give up all claim to their influence."

Statistical market research aids fashion creators at the beginning of every season. Consumer spending is considered, the progress made in the development of new materials and the experiences gained with using these materials. Sociological as well as psychological factors are taken into account as well as empirical basics such as the exploitation of taste.

"Taking these provisions into consideration, it is possible to bring about a relatively successful marketing operation," Hellmuth Palm points out. He continues: "Nevertheless, it is sometimes necessary to put these suggestions aside,

formity has taken the place of conformity. Attitudes to life, one's self, temperament, job, figure type all play a critical role in a man's choice of clothes." These factors make the so-called "Zielgruppe," target group.

The rag trade must offer a variety of articles in order to please the consumer. It is a difficult matter to present personality in the clothes one wears. Because of this the readymade clothing industry must offer clothes in various fashions, in various lengths but without forgetting completely the general style.

"Age only plays a relatively small part in fashion. These days there is neither fashion for the matron nor a fad for the teenager." Hellmuth Palm continues.

According to Herr Palm, now that fashion is a question of attitude,

"Fashion has gone young without doubt," he said. "Youth today has

strong influence on fashion. This was so previously. The older generation

once. But a difference must be made

between the young look, the look of

youth, and teenage wear." Teenage wear is only a small division of the fashion idea that could be called

young look.

Fashions for the coming spring

summer seasons have already been

tried out in the design studios and mannequins

are

the logical continuation of winter fashions.

The West German Fashion Institute

sends out to the rag trade circulars

details of the new fashions. To these

circulars tables are attached in which

various materials are endorsed with

two or three crosses — notice to the

industry of the strength of the enquiry.

These are divided into conservative

avantgarde.

In order to be able to recognise these

potential "shooting-stars" and to incorpo-

rate these developments with the fashion

of the season the West German Fashion

Institute has recently set up in Krefeld a

"Modeseekretariat," headed by Leo Haertel,

a well-known fashion expert.

Informants throughout the world pass

on observations made of what women are

wearing, to the Krefeld organisation.

These observations and comments are

evaluated and then passed on to possible

interested quarters in this country.

But the DMI's work does not stop at

discerning the trends and forecasting

future developments. The consumer

demands of women have in recent years

basically changed, a problem that is a

continuous theme of discussion at Insti-

tute conferences.

Fifteen million of the 25 million

women in this country dress conser-

vatively, according a Marplan survey.

They favour comfortable and sportingly

elegant clothes. Only 2.3 million women

could be considered avantgarde, ready to

accept immediately the latest fashion

ideas. This last statistic is of considerable

interest to the rag trade and has not gone

unnoticed. The DMI strives to arrange

this vertical division into a horizontal

division, so that shops can offer to all

groups fashions they want to buy.

Hellmuth Palm explains: "Group con-

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SPORT

International Olympics Committee meets in Luxembourg to iron out problems

The man who reforms the Olympic movement, whoever he may be, will not be another Brundage but he will certainly have to share one characteristic with the Chicago millionaire. He must have will-power, character and the old man's mastery of the IOC.

"You will have to stick me for another year," the patriarch announced with grim humour in Luxembourg. It will be a year in which he will be casting many a thunderbolt.

He is far too intelligent not to realise that many of his thunderbolts are not taken as seriously as they used to be but the magnificent way in which he overlooks the fact is a truly Olympic feat.

Horst Veiten

(Die Zeit, 24 September 1971)

First supporters' club founded

Club 96, a supporters' club that aims to help Hanover's Federal league football club, is to hold practical tests on the field of play for football supporters.

The idea is to demonstrate to the fans how difficult it often is to carry out certain moves in the game when the referee is regularly blowing his whistle.

Participants in the trials of dribbling, penalty kicks, long shots, long throw-ins, heading and juggling with the ball will be awarded "supporters' certificates."

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 September 1971)



A few words from cycling coach Rudi Altig

Rudi Altig, the country's best-known racing cyclist, is to train the amateurs for 1972. An ex-professional from Mannheim, Altig, made a name for himself in the Tour de France, the world's most popular international cycling event, after starting his professional career as the reigning amateur world pursuit champion. He is now on the staff of the Düsseldorf sporting news agency Sport-Informations-Dienst. As the national coach he is to work in conjunction with Karl Ziegler, the trainer who first discovered him. Rudi Altig, speaking from his Cologne home, discusses his appointment.

It has been asked at least half a dozen times a day what interests me so much about coaching this country's amateur road racers.

There is a simple answer. I do not feel our amateurs to be weaker than the Italians, Belgians, French and so on. They are just as good as their opposite numbers in other countries.

Unfortunately this will to win is mostly thrown overboard because the amateurs make their breaks at the wrong moment and often compete with each other.

That is why I am keen on coaching them and why, after a little thought, I agreed more than a year ago when Josef Neckermann of the Sports Aid Foundation asked me whether I would be prepared to take the job on.

Unfortunately nothing came of the idea on that occasion and a valuable year has been wasted.

Meanwhile I have made contact with our best men on the Tour of the Rhineland-Palatinate and at the road-racing world championships in Mendrisio.

I am convinced that on the basis of my own experience I can give our boys many useful hints in this respect. Good tactical advice is particularly important in road-racing.

(Die Welt, 22 September 1971)

(Photo: Sven Simon)

I would, however, like to emphasise that I am not a miracle-worker. I cannot be expected to clinch Olympic medals in Munich in only half a year's work. Miracles seldom happen.

I have made it quite clear to leading officials of the cycling association that I am only prepared to take on the job in conjunction with coach Karl Ziegler.

We have known one another for more than fifteen years and used to be a good team. It has nothing to do with being generous or not hurting people's feelings. I know for a fact that I will get on well with Ziegler.

I know no better man in cycling where theory is concerned. My job will be to assist him on the practical side. I am convinced that we will get on well together.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

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